What is claimed is:

1. A radio frequency plasma display panel, comprising:

a plurality of discharge cells including a plurality of first electrode lines and a plurality of second electrodes lines, being formed in such a manner that they cross each other with having a dielectric layer therebetween, for causing a discharge; and

an auxiliary electrode formed at any at least one of the first and second electrode lines for each discharge cell to arrange the first and second electrode lines in parallel to each other within the discharge cell.

2. The radio frequency plasma display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first electrode is an address electrode formed on a substrate, and the second electrode line is a scanning electrode formed on the dielectric layer covering the address electrode.

3. The radio frequency plasma display panel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the auxiliary electrode is located on the address electrode to be perpendicular to the address electrode at a position adjacent to an intersection between the address electrode and the scanning electrode, and is arranged at a position parallel to the scanning electrode.

4. The radio frequency plasma display panel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the auxiliary electrode includes:

a first auxiliary electrode located on the address

electrode to be perpendicular to the address electrode at a position adjacent to an intersection between the address electrode and the scanning electrode and arranged at a position parallel to the scanning electrode; and

a second auxiliary electrode located on the scanning electrode and protruded toward the first auxiliary electrode therefrom.

5. The radio frequency plasma display panel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the dielectric layer includes:

a first dielectric layer formed between the address electrode and the scanning electrode; and

a second dielectric layer covered on the auxiliary electrode and the scanning electrode.

6. The radio frequency plasma display panel as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

a first substrate provided with the first and second electrode lines and the auxiliary electrode;

a radio frequency electrode coupled with a radio frequency signal with a higher frequency than a commercial alternating current voltage to cause a radio frequency discharge along with any one of the first and second electrodes;

a second substrate provided with the radio frequency electrode and opposed to the first substrate;

a barrier rib formed perpendicularly between the first and second substrates; and

a fluorescent material coated on the barrier rib.

7. A method of fabricating a radio frequency plasma display panel, comprising the steps of:

forming a plurality of first electrode lines on a substrate;

forming a first auxiliary electrode protruded from the first electrode line spaced with having a desired distance therebetween;

entirely coating a first dielectric material to cover the first auxiliary electrode and the first electrode lines; and

forming a plurality of second electrode lines perpendicular to the first electrode lines.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7, further comprising the steps of:

forming a second auxiliary electrode protruded toward the first auxiliary electrode from the second electrode line;

entirely coating a second dielectric material on the first dielectric material to cover the second electrode line and the second auxiliary electrode;

forming a protective film on the second dielectric material;

forming a barrier rib on the protective film;

coating a fluorescent material on the barrier rib.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the second electrode line and the second auxiliary electrode are simultaneously patterned using the same mask pattern.

10. A driving apparatus for a radio frequency plasma display having discharge cells, each of which has scanning electrodes and address electrodes crossing each other with having a dielectric layer therebetween on a first substrate to cause a writing discharge, arranged in a matrix type, and including radio frequency electrodes formed on a second substrate opposed to the first substrate to cause a radio frequency sustaining discharge along with the scanning electrodes, said driving apparatus comprising:

an auxiliary electrode provided at any at least one of the scanning electrode and the address electrode for each discharge cell to position the scanning electrode and the address electrode in parallel to each other within the discharge cell;

a radio frequency signal driver for applying a radio frequency signal having a higher frequency than a commercial alternating current voltage to the radio frequency electrode; and

a pulse signal driver for applying a scanning pulse and a data pulse having a frequency of the commercial alternating current voltage to the scanning electrode and the address electrode, respectively.

11. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the radio frequency signal driver includes:

a high pass filter connected to the scanning electrode to extracting a radio frequency signal having a higher frequency than the commercial alternating current voltage from a signal inputted from the scanning

electrode; and

a sustaining driver for applying the radio frequency signal to the radio frequency electrode.

12. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the pulse signal driver includes:

a first low pass filter connected to the address electrode;

a second low pass filter connected to the scanning electrode; and

an address driver, being commonly connected to the first and second low pass filters, for producing a pulse signal required for the writing discharge to control the writing discharge.

13. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the auxiliary electrode is located on the address electrode to be perpendicular to the address electrode at a position adjacent to an intersection between the address electrode and the scanning electrode, and is arranged at a position parallel to the scanning electrode.

14. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the auxiliary electrode includes:

a first auxiliary electrode located on the address electrode to be perpendicular to the address electrode at a position adjacent to an intersection between the address electrode and the scanning electrode and arranged at a position parallel to the scanning electrode; and

a second auxiliary electrode located on the

scanning electrode and protruded toward the first auxiliary electrode therefrom.

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